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TICOM/I-204

PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION REPORT OF FORMER REGIERUNGSBAURAT JOHANNES MARQUART OF OKH/ Gen d NA

Attached is the report of the preliminary interrogation of former Regierungsbaurat Johannes MARQUART, head of Section 1a, Gruppe IV, General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung, carried out by Mary C. Lane., Captain, Sig. C., of Army Security Agency, Europe, at Stuttgart on 22nd April, 1947.

Ticom
22nd May, 1947.

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PERSONAL DATA

Surname:	MARQUART
Christian Name:	Johannes
Aliases:	None
Date and Place of Birth:	Erolzheim, Wuerttemberg, Germany. 27 Sep 1909
Nationality claimed:	German
Occupation:	Insurance Mathematician
Religion:	Not known
Description:	Height: 1,76 m Weight: Not known Build: Medium Face: Long Hair: Black Eyes: Hazel
Last Permanent Address:	Mittelbiberach, French Occupied Zone, Germany
Languages:	German
Father:	Not known
Mother:	Not known
Sisters:	Not known
Wife:	Paula
Children:	One daughter, Ingrid, born 1943
Identity Documents:	Certificate of discharge

REPORT OF PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION OF FORMER REGIERUNGSBAURAT JOHANNES MARQUART, HEAD OF SECTION 1a, GRUPPE IV, GENERAL DER NACHRICHTEN AUFKLAERUNG, ON 22 APRIL, 1947, BY CAPTAIN MARY C. LANE OF ARMY SECURITY AGENCY EUROPE

Johannes Marquart, former head of Section 1a, Gruppe IV, General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung, was contacted at the office of Herr. Dr. WINDE, a director of the German insurance firm, Allianz Lebensversicherung, located at 174 Silberbergstrasse, Stuttgart, Germany. Marquart is at present employed by this firm as a field insurance agent for the territory around Mittelbiberach, Germany, now a part of the French Zone. The interrogation was limited to a part of one day because Marquart found it necessary to return to Mittelbiberach. Arrangements were made whereby he will be in Stuttgart for a more detailed interrogation 9 - 11 June, 1947.

Biographical sketch:

Marquart, Johannes, was born 27 September 1909 at Erolzheim, Wuerttemberg, Germany. He was educated at the Oberrealschule in Erolzheim, and attended the Universities of Tuebingen, Muenchen, Wien, and Frankfurt/Main. From Frankfurt/Main in 1932 he received his degree as Diplomierter Mathematiker. He was employed as Versicherungs-Mathematiker until 1940 when he was called into the Signal Corps of the German Army (Nachrichtentruppe des Heeres). He was assigned to Inspektion 7/VI, later General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung, and became head of Section 1a of Gruppe IV of this organisation.

Marquart was with the rest of Gruppe IV, General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung, at Bad Reichenhall at the end of the war. Because of his rank as Regierungsbaurat, he was taken to Civilian Internment Camp Number 5 at Moosburg, Germany, where he was kept until June 1946. During this period he filled out many questionnaires concerning his position as Regierungsbaurat, but he was never asked any specific questions concerning his work during the war. Marquart stated that Hans Pietsch of General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung was also held at Moosburg for a year, that they were discharged together in June, 1946, and that neither was questioned about his work.

After his release from Moosburg, Marquart was employed as an Erntehilfer, until November, 1946, when he obtained employment with the Allianz Lebensversicherung as Versicherungs-Mathematiker for the territory around Mittelbiberach, French Zone. He now lives in Mittelbiberach with his wife, Paula, and daughter, Ingrid, four years old.

Marquart is approximately 1.76 m tall, has black hair, rather coarse and thick. His eyes are hazel, and his nose is both long and Roman. His complexion is dark. According to his discharge papers he has no distinguishing marks. Marquart expressed eagerness to move to the American Zone of Occupied Germany, but so far his work has kept him in the French Zone. He comes to Stuttgart irregularly to report about his work, and hopes to be assigned to work with the Allianz Lebensversicherung headquarters at Stuttgart.

Information about associates:

Marquart stated that Hanz Pietsch was now residing at Berlin, Wilmersdorf/Eberbacherstrasse 20. He was described as 40 years of age (born in 1907), 1,80 metres tall, with grey hair and blue eyes. His information about the present address of Pietsch came from a letter he had received from him.

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This is a copy
The original has
been retained under
section 3(4) of the
Public Records Act
1958.

Marquart stated that he had not heard from Doering since the end of the war. He described him as about 40 years old, 1.70 metres tall, of small build, and blonde. He suspected that Doering was teaching in some University, perhaps Goettingen.

Concerning Hilburg, Marquart stated that he was probably in Berlin in the Viktorialebensversicherung.

Asked about his other associates, Marquart replied that his section consisted of about twenty persons, of whom five or six were women employed as Hilfskraefte. He stated that he preferred to give no information concerning his associates which would be disadvantageous to them. Because of the limited time and the possibility of future interrogations, he was not pressed for an answer.

Work at OKH/General der Nachrichtenaufklaerung.

Marquart stated that his speciality at OKH had been research on the possibility of the solution of hand ciphers. His first concern was with German hand cyphers, and after that with the hand cyphers of foreign countries which were passed to Section 1a from the various Laender sections of Group IV.

The following answers were given to questions asked by the Army Security Agency, Washington.

a. How was the Croatian Enigma system broken in 1943 ?

I was not aware that the Croatian Enigma had been broken. Doering could give details about the method. The Germans placed the machine at the disposal of the Croats, so that the internal elements were known; this was decisive for its solution.

b. How many Enigma systems did the Germans identify ? By what method ? Of what countries ? How many were broken ?

Germany, Croatia, Hungary (?). Not sure. Doering would know. A general system for breaking the Enigma was not known; (for example, the Croatian Enigma could only be broken because the inner wirings were known). Croatia had received the machine from the Germans.

c. How were the Hagelin systems broken ?

d. Was the BC 38 solved ?

As far as I know, only in rare and exceptional cases when messages were sent on the same setting or when a faulty message was sent corrected.

e. What papers did you write concerning the solution of various systems ? Where are these reports now ?

Relatively few reports, as I was in charge of training for a long time. Mainly reports about the solution of hand systems (double transposition,

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German "Heftschluessel-verfahren", (transposition recypherment), long subtractor recypherments.

Major Hentze would know where the records were put, those which were not destroyed. As far as I know, a large part of the material was destroyed, but a certain amount remained. Major Hentze will know where these remaining reports are to be found (probably in or near Reichenhall).

f. What was the relation of OKH and OKW in their work on various systems ?

German Army cyphers were studied both in OKW and OKH and there was close co-operation on these. Otherwise co-operation was not good. OKH was responsible for Army systems, while OKW clearly had different tasks.

g. What do you know of the B.211 ? What methods were used to break it ?

Name not completely unfamiliar, but I know no details. Doering could tell you. Was certainly not solved.

h. What Hollerith methods were used by OKH ? What besides Hollerith ? What became of all such equipment ?

Hollerith machines were introduced for making frequency counts andespecially for finding repeats. I do not know of any machine aids for the solution of machine cyphers. At the experimental workshop in Lichterfelde a so-called "Phasensuchgeraet" was developed, which was not workable in practice. Shortly before the end of the war, the Hollerith machines were taken to Erfurt, for transfer to Rosenheim in Bavaria, but they never arrived.

i. Have you ever heard of an American (United States) system called by the Germans ULM ? Do you know who worked on this system ?

No. Have never heard the name.

j. Are you related to a Major Marquardt who was liaison officer to Finland ? Do you known him ?

Major Marquardt is no relative of mine. I don't know him personally.

At this point Marquart pointed out the difference in the spelling of the two names.

General impression:

It was the general impression of the interrogator that Marquart was willing to give information although his answers were extremely short. He expressed surprise that he had not been interrogated before and stated that both he and Pietsch had expected it during their year at Moosburg. Toward the end of the interview his attitude was less reserved than at the beginning and the three additional days of interrogation should prove very profitable, particularly in regard to material on hand cyphers. Marquart's knowledge of machine cyphers appeared to be small.

Correspondence see 1015
Grp sent A.I.A. 22/4/47. 15(i)

TOP SECRET

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Report on GIESECKE, Dr. Heinz Eberhard.

1. GIESECKE, Dr. Heinz Eberhard,
Born 27.12.13, Dresden.
Nationality: German.
Occupation : Scientist.
Employed at Transmare Foto, Wissenschaftlicher Bildverlag, 39 Schlüterstr., Berlin-Charlottenburg. Tel. 911096-97.Ext.491.
Private address : 58 Forstweg, c/o SIEMENS, Berlin-Frohnau.
Married.
Wife: Else, nee Geuthe, address: 5 Yorkstr., Schkeuditz, nr. Halle.
Children : Inge Gertraud, Karl Henning.
Father : Fritz Conrad Rudolph GIESECKE, deceased.
Mother: Gertrud, nee BLAU, address: Thum, Erzgeb., 32 Stollbergerstr.
Sister: Gabriele Krause, nee GIESECKE , living with mother.
Kennkarte: 294/264/15/46.

2. BACKGROUND

1920-24	24 Volksschule,Dresden.	
1924-27	König Georg Gymnasium, Dresden	
1927-33	Staatsgymnasium, Chemnitz.	
1933-34	Universität, Munich)	)
1934-35	Universität, Königsberg.	)
Winter Term		) Ancient History and Philology
1935-36	Leipzig	)
1936-38	Berlin	)
1938	Dr. Philology, Berlin.	

Winter, 38- Sept39.	Lecturer for educational seminary of Adolf Hitlerschule,Sonthofen, now Obersdorf,Bodensee, Latin and Greek languages.
22 Sept 1939.	Called up. Inf Regt. 488,Memmingen-Allgäu.
April 1940	Promoted Unter-Offizier in France.
March 1941	Nachrichten Dolmetcher Ersatz und Ausbildung abt., Leipzig. Interpreter for Turkey Dept.
Feb 1942.	OKH, Inspection VII/6, Berlin. Deciphering Nachrichten Aufklärung. Trained as Turkish decipherer.
June 1942	Chief decipherer: Turkish Referat at the Kommandatura Nachrichten-Aufklärung 6. Heeresgruppe Kaukasus.
October 1892	Russische Nachrichten-Aufklärung.
November 1942	Deciphered Russian Code Name System.
January 1943	Deciphered all Russian map coordinating systems.
Jan-Feb 1943	Through this Von Manstein succeeded in beating off the forthcoming Russian offensive of General Popoff in the Donetz Basin.
March 1943.	In MInsk, discovery and penetration and system checking of Partizan Secret Radio.
April 1943	Officers Course, Königsberg Hohenfels, Leipzig. Nachrichten-offizier.
April, 1944	Promoted Lieutenant,Leipzig.
August 1944	Nachrichten offizier, 462 Division, 1st Army, General von Tippelskirch.
Sept 1944	Leiter des Nachrichten-Aufklärungs der 1st Army.
Sept 1944	Deciphering of American Coordinate und Card V Schlüssel. Deciphered all American attack orders within a few hours.
	1st Army withdrawn to Tyrol.
8 May 1945	Interned at St. Johann by 42nd American Division.
May-June 1945	Staff Offocer, administation of POW camps in Tyrol and in Bavaria.
14 June 1945	Released.

2ctd.	June 1945	Took up residence with his family in Schkeuditz/ Halle, Yorkstr. 5.
	End of August '45	Arrested by Russians on denounciations from neighbours. Questioned about his military and political activities.
	End Of Sept '45	Released from Amtsgerichts Gefängnis, Mersburg. Scientific Studies at University of Halle. Ecclesiastical history.
	1 April 1946	Moved to Berlin-Frohnau, Forstweg 58, c/o SIEMENS. Began his job as Scientific Advisor to TRANSMARE FOTO, Wissenschaftlicher Bildverlag, 39 Schülerstr., Berlin-Charlottenburg. Tel 911096-97. Ext 491.
		Proprieter of firm is HOPPNER, ERNST, Berlin-Schlacten-see, 25 Potsdamer Chaussee.

3. SPECIAL POINTS

Subject is able to make himself understood in Russian. He has a good knowledge of Russian Grammer , but does not know many Russian words. He thinks that he could speak Russian fluently after t wo months intensive study.
He knows Russian wireless code systems, as they were used up to 1943.
He is able to adapt himself quickly to new situations, and it can be regarded as a special gift that he is able to decipher or discover Russian code systems within a short time as proved during the war.
In March 1943, when stationed in Minsk, he was the only one to discover and decipher the different radio systems of the Russian partisan radio.
Subject speaks English well, and also knows most of the technical expressions.
In Sept 1944, he was entrusted with the exploitation of the American ultra-short-wave system in France. He deciphered the American Card V system (the Germans called it Kinder-Code). He developed a system of deciphering American Koordinate, and was able to pick up all orders to the American Troops whom they were facing.

4. Subject is going to Leipzig on Friday 28 Feb and will return on the evening of Monday 3 March.

5. According to instructions received subject will be requested to write in his own time and surroundings a fully detailed account of his knowledge of cipher systems. Subject will be dealt with tactfully and his contact with us will under all circumstances be kept as quiet and camouflaged as is technically possible.